

# [Question-answers](https://assignbuster.com/question-answers/)

[Psychology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/psychology/)

Question-Answers Question-Answers Q1. The high cost incurred by organizations when hiring workers has forced many employees to use personality tests in order to find out more information about workers. It enables them to not only focus on the skills of the candidates but also their character. However, personality test is not a valid method of selecting potential workers. This is because it is difficult to identify the most effective personality test for a specific job. The same personality tests cannot be applied to all jobs (Stabile, 2008). In addition, it is easier for subjects to cheat on the tests. Studies show that most of the personality test subjects usually answer the questions based on what they believe or have heard is the right answer. They do not answer the questions honestly. This may make employers to select wrong people for the job. In addition, some people’s personalities are usually affected by their backgrounds. This may lead to discrimination issues during the hiring process.
Q2.
People always create ideas about a person during interviews. However, impressions are not always accurate. This is because an accurate impression always depends on the time spent with the person. Spending more time with a person enables one to know them better. This helps in creating accurate impressions. The time spent with a person during an interview is usually too minimal for one to create an accurate impression (Carney, Colvin & Hall, 2007). In addition, impression may be affected by subjective views.
Q3.
Some people find it difficult to identify the end of adolescent and the beginning of adulthood because rites of passage are not practiced in America. Apart from changes in demographic features such as being 18 years old, having children, and getting married, the end of adolescents can be detected using various psychological features. For instance, one knows the end of adolescent period by assessing self-confidence (Roberts & Mroczeck, 2008). At the beggining of adulthood, many people usually experience a boost in self-confidence. Adolescents face self-confidence issues because they still struggle with self-identity. In addition, the level of self-control may indicate the beginning of adulthood. Adults usually have higher level of self-control compared to adolescents. This is because they can make decisions independently without being influenced by peers. In addition, higher level of emotional stability indicates the beginning of adulthood.
Q4.
Physical appearances cannot be used tell a person’s transition to adulthood. However, some physiological changes or cognitive changes may signify adulthood. The cognitive change experienced in early adult includes social cognitive changes. These cognitive abilities change because of the different experiences and changing in social settings. For instance, during early adulthood social settings changes as joining college, moving to new neighborhoods, and starting a family. The processes make one to acquire new and more advanced social skills. In addition, cognitive abilities such as problem solving abilities change (Osler, Avlund & Mortensen, 2012). During the early adulthood, one is able to deal with cognitive task better than he did in adolescence because of enhanced reasoning abilities. The factors that cause the changes in this cognitive ability are enhanced responsibilities.
References
Carney, D., Colvin, R. & Hall, J. (2007). A thin slice perspective on the accuracy of first impression. Journal of Research in Personality, 41: 1054-1072. Retrieved from:
http://faculty. haas. berkeley. edu/dana\_carney/slices. in. press. page. numbers. oct. 2007. pdf
Osler, M., Avlund, K. & Mortensen, E. (2012). Socio-economic position early in life, cognitive development and cognitive change from young adulthood to middle age. Eur Journal of Public Health. Retrieved from:
http://eurpub. oxfordjournals. org/content/early/2012/10/23/eurpub. cks140
Robert, B. & Mroczek, D. (2008). Personality trait change in adulthood. Curr Dir Psychol Sci,
17 (1): 31-35. Retrieved from:
http://www. ncbi. nlm. nih. gov/pmc/articles/PMC2743415/
Stabile, S. (2008). The use of personality tests as a hiring tool: Is the benefit worth the cost? Journal of Labor and Employment Law, 4 (2). Retrieved from
http://eurpub. oxfordjournals. org/content/early/2012/10/23/eurpub. cks140